

ALL SKATE.
You can do it if you take
advantage of The Gazette's
offer.

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 34

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT JANEVILLE,
WIS., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY, AT
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NUMBER 254

JANUARY SALES AT THE Chicago Store

Children's Red Flannel Underwear	\$ 15
Ladies' Red Flannel Underwear	50
Children's Merino Hose per pair	10
Misses' Double Mittens per pair	10
10 dozen Gents' Red Flannel Undershirts, each	40
50 Gents' Cardigan Jackets, worth \$3, 350, and	
\$4, all go at	225
25 Gents' Suits, per suit	350
18 Gents' Overcoats, each	250
20 Boys' Overcoats, each at	175

CALL IN AND SEE OUR

BARGAINS IN SHOES

60 pairs of Childrens Fargo Tip, Spring Heel Shoes sizes from 6 to 8 at 75c a pair.

60 pairs of Child's Goat Shoes—Spring Heel, sizes 8 to 11, at 85c a pair.

60 pairs of goat Shoes, with heel and tip, sizes 12 to 2, at \$1.00 a pair.

72 pairs of Ladies' Patent Tip Kid Shoes, welt sole, all sizes, at \$1.25 a pair; worth \$2.00.

5 dozen Ladies' Goat Shoes, worked button holes, all sizes, at \$1.25 a pair.

Special lot of Gents' Shoes, lace, and congress, wide and narrow toe, all widths, at \$2.75; worth \$4.

NEW CHICAGO STORE.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

Woolen and Cotton Hosiery

For Ladies, Gents and Children.

For the week commencing January 5th, 1891, you can buy Hosiery for present use or for future use and you can save just 25 per cent on it in this sale. All grades of Hosiery are affected by the new tariff, as nearly everything in this line is imported, but as we own our present stock at old prices we will make lower figures than ever before.

BARGAIN 1.

Ladies' regular make all wool Hose, black, 15 cents; this has been our great seller at 25 cents.

BARGAIN 2.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's extra quality all wool, 25c; worth up to 50c. Ladies' fleece lined and 100 Gents' fancy stripe and plain black (color guaranteed) at the same price, 25 cents. The gents' hose are a special lot and are really worth double the money.

BARGAIN 3.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's fine Cashmere Hose, fleece lined—35c; worth up to 75c.

BARGAIN 4.

Ladies' English Cashmere Hosiery, extra grade; Gents' Silk Socks and Children's very fine Cashmere Hosiery at 50c; worth one half more.

BARGAIN 5.

Ladies' black and colored plaited Silk Hose—actual value \$1.00 and \$1.25—at 75 cents.

It is difficult to describe the various lines we offering for this sale; suffice to say you will not be disappointed if you come in, and take a look.

ARCHIE REID.

Headquarters for Cloaks.

Phæton Body Cart, HUNG ON BROUGHTON SPRINGS.

The finest riding and most complete cart in the market, being suitable for one or two passengers, having a regular size buggy seat, cushion, easy back and leather dash—a real buggy on two wheels.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. BUCHHOLZ & CO.,
JANEVILLE, WIS.



ULSTERS AND OVERCOATS!

Let us suggest the pre-eminent desirability of such garments as we are able to supply. They are far superior to the ordinary article of ready-made clothing. Costing no more than the "calamity sale" clothing which is so plentiful, they give vastly better returns in comfort, service and satisfaction.

Step in and learn how to keep warm.

T. J. ZEIGLER.

One Price
ONLY | THE BEE HIVE | ONLY

53 West Milwaukee St.

CONTINUES
ITS GREAT



CLEARING SALE IN CLOTHING.

WE HAVE ADDED TO THIS SALE

184 pieces Childr' and Boys' Merino and Wool Underwear worth 45c	190
76 Men's Drawers worth 50c at	35c
64 Ladies' Vests worth 50c at	35c
25 Gents' Fancy Overshirts worth \$1.00 at	65c
56 Windsor Caps, best in the market	50c
25 pieces all-wool Scarlet Flannel worth 300 a yard at	190

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Overshoes and Rubbers Cheaper than Elsewhere at

THE BEEHIVE

CHRONIC DISEASES.

A SPECIALTY FOR

25 YEARS

I give many references in the city. Call and examine them

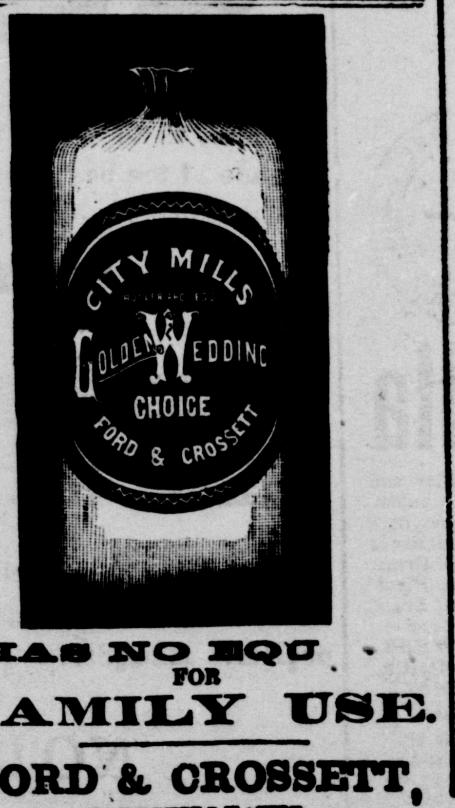
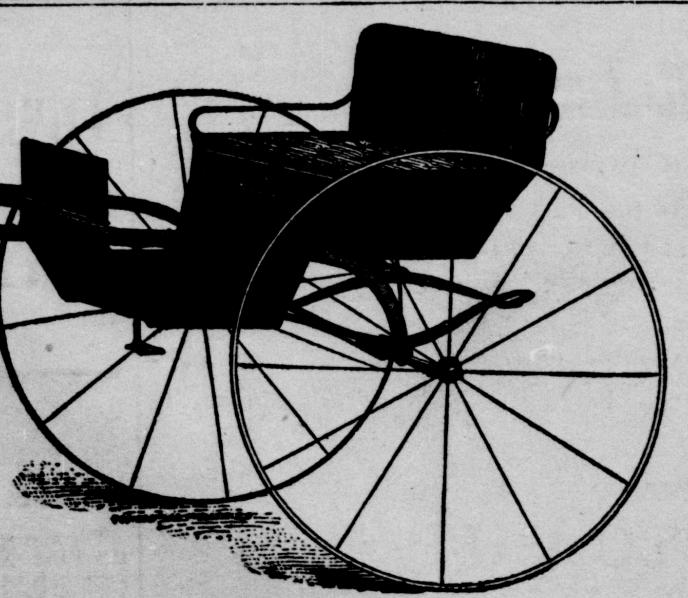
EXAMINATIONS FREE.

Twenty-five years devoted to the treatment of Chronic Diseases and thousands of patients have been cured by my examinations, reasonable in charge, and never encourage without a surety of success.

DR. F. B. BREWER, 126 CHICAGO AVE
EVANSTON, ILL.

Will be at the Park Hotel on Saturday and Sunday, the 10th and 11th of January, 1891.

THIS PAPER
ADVERTISING BUREAU TO PRICE
S. W. B. & CO.
NEW YORK.



HAS NO EQUAL
FOR
FAMILY USE.
FORD & CROSSETT,
JANEVILLE, WIS.

A DESPERATE BATTLE

A CONFLICT BETWEEN TROOPS AND INDIANS.

Citizens Carrying Arms and Greatly Excited—The Hostiles Evidently Eager for War, and say They Will Listen to No More Peace Talk.

SOME ALARMING RUMORS.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 5.—Specialists from Gordon, Neb., say that two agents just arrived there confirm the report of a battle Saturday. The first reports were to the effect that a battle was raging about ten miles northeast of Gordon. The booming of cannon could be heard distinctly. Everybody is under arms and the wildest excitement exists. The fight was between the Indians and a detachment sent out by General Miles from Rosebud agency to bury the dead Indians killed at Wounded Knee battle on December 29. The hostile Sioux objected to the burial of their dead by the pale-faced foe and opened fire. After desperate and sharp firing of the Hotchkiss gun they were forced to return to the protection of the friendly Indians. No deaths were reported.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., via Rushville, Neb., Jan. 5.—The Indian army is working itself into a fury dancing the ghost dance and preparing for a big battle. Hundreds are crazy in their excitement and ready for any thing. General Miles' letter was burned and answer sent that they did not want to hear any peace talk, but were ready and anxious to fight. Their host numbers over 4,000, a large proportion belonging to other agencies. The Pine Ridge Indians are more friendly than any of the rest. Shots were fired by the pickets at intervals all Saturday night. Two fire arrows were thrown into yards from adjoining ravines, but no damage done. Peace talk will accomplish nothing with these frenzied dancers. They will fight to the death. Half-breeds and squaws-men are leaving for the railroad, saying that they know what is coming and don't propose to remain. This war will not be ended except by one of the bloodiest in the history of Indian warfare.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5.—Specialists to the Journal from Pine Ridge confirm the report of an engagement between General Carr's command and the Indians on White river. It is believed no one was killed, though several Indians were wounded. An Indian comrade brings a message from the hostile camp, the substance of which is a demand that all soldiers withdraw from the locality, and further that they will treat with no one for peace but the Vice-President of the United States or the Commissioners of Indian Affairs. The message came direct from the hitherto untried friend Chief Red Cloud. Roving bands continue to scour the country in the vicinity of Pine Ridge. A man named Miller, formerly a Government herder, was found five miles from the agency, his body riddled with bullets. Many persons coming in tell of narrow escapes. The Indian training school at Pine Ridge burned Friday night, no loss of life resulting.

The refugees admit that the number of Indians killed in the White Clay battle of Tuesday was large. The effect of the ghost-dance delusion is seen in the fact that the Indians make no attempt to remove their dead from the battlefield or to care for the wounded. Their idea is that every one who is killed or dies from his wound is in big luck and will turn into buffalo, etc.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. D., Jan. 5.—On the issue of rations Saturday it was discovered that a large number of the bucks who received their supplies here had disappeared, and on close questioning of the friendly Indians the fact came out that they had gathered together what rations they could conveniently carry on their ponies and moved southward toward the several hostile bands making a stand in the Bad Lands. It can not be learned how many have deserted the agency, but a count of those in rations indicates that there are from 8,000 to 12,000 of them armed with Winchester and knives. A movement is already on foot to round them up before they join the Southern bands, but it is believed they have sufficient start to be in the hostile camp before the cavalry can overtake them. The savages know the hills country thoroughly, and doubtless have armed themselves and had several sharp engagements with the Spaniards. They were cut down like grass by Garryowen and have now retreated into the back country. The Spaniards followed them and were in turn decimated by the hidden enemy. A war cry until the latter managed to induce Spain to proclaim a protectorate over the group. Quite recently the Spanish officials increased the native taxation. The natives were oppressed by this new levy, and their refusal to pay it is the leading cause of the existing troubles. The troops on the islands are in many instances a drunken, riotous mob, and the natives armed themselves and had several sharp engagements with the Spaniards. They were cut down like grass by Garryowen and have now retreated into the back country. The Spaniards followed them and were in turn decimated by the hidden enemy. A war cry until the latter managed to induce Spain to proclaim a protectorate over the group.

Two Women Fight with Knives.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 5.—Word

comes from New Martinsville, W. Va., that two physicians have been summoned to Ten Mile, Tyler County, to attend two women who fought a duel with butcher-knives. The fight occurred in the kitchen of Mrs. Wilson, one of the combatants, and is described as a most ferocious and desperate encounter. Mrs. Wilson was terribly cut about the face, neck and breast and is fatally hurt. The cause of the strange duel is not known.

Killed by a Falling Elevator.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—George W. French, a book-keeper for LeGrand B. Beebe, a coal dealer on Thirty-fifth street, met a terrible death in the Erie flats, 3700 Lake avenue, Saturday night. The elevator on which he was standing fell from the fourth floor to the basement, and Mr. French received injuries from which he died four hours later.

International Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The international monetary conference has been called to meet at the diplomatic chamber of the Department of State at 12 o'clock noon Wednesday next, when Secretary Blaine will deliver an address of welcome. Subsequent meetings of the conference will be held in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel.

A Defaulter Unmasked.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 5.—S. H. Willis, treasurer of the Stockbridge Savings Bank, is a defaulter to an amount running from \$23,000 to \$25,000. It is ascertained that Willis has not paid up his books for some years. He acknowledged that he had taken the above amount from the bank.

The Indians here openly charge the whites with treachery in the killing of Sitting Bull, and say they would as soon be shot down on the battlefield as slaughtered in peace. Even the Indians who have professed the greatest friendship for the Great Father are becoming restless, and it is hourly feared that they will go to war in a body, which would be a serious matter for the agency, as there are now very few soldiers at Fort Yates to protect the whites in this vicinity.

PINE RIDGE, Jan. 5.—General Miles has recommended that Agent Hoyer be removed and Captain Dougherty of the First Infantry placed in charge. Gen. Miles has also asked the President to remove the agents at the Cheyenne, Standing Rock and Rosebud agencies. Captain E. P. Ewens of the Fifth, Captain J. M. Lee of the Ninth and Captain T. F. Pierce of the First are recommended for these places respectively. General Miles thinks this will restore peace and harmony. The Indians are slowly starving to death but an army officer could supply food.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A reporter called the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the reports from Pine Ridge saying that General Miles had recommended the removal of the Indian agents at Pine Ridge and other places and to the statement that the Indians were slowly starving to death. The Commissioner said that so far as the agents were concerned there was no evidence that there had been any dishonesty on their part in distributing supplies. He said he was preparing for publication a full statement of the amount of supplies voted by Congress and distributed to the Indians. The Commissioner has submitted to the President a statement covering the question of the charge made that the agreements with the Indians have not been fully filled.

WICHITA, Jan. 5.—General Miles from his headquarters in the field in the heart of the Indian troubles has telegraphed to Colonel Henry C. Corbin, the Adjutant-General of the division of the Missouri, stationed at division headquarters in this city, ordering him to

proceed at once to report for duty on the scene of action. Colonel Corbin is General Miles' chief of staff and has taken active part as an officer of the line in many engagements against hostile Indians in the Northwest.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 5.—Three companies of militia from interior towns were sent Saturday morning to defend the towns near the Sioux Indian reservation.

MARSHALL, Neb., Jan. 5.—The Sixth Regiment, Iowa National Guards, the strongest in the State, Colonel Benton commanding, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march to the frontier for service against the Indians.

KILLED BY A LAW-MAKER.

G. W. Embree Murdered by Representative Terrill, of the Oklahoma Legislature.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 5.—Representative I. N. Terrill, of Payne County, on Saturday murdered G. W. Embree of the same county on the street in this city. The trouble grew out of a contest over Terrill's homestead. Terrill was charged with being a "sooner" and Embree had so testified before the United States Land Office. After leaving the witness-stand Embree went upon the street, followed by Terrill, who commenced firing at once, emptying five chambers of his revolver into the body of Embree, killing him almost instantly. Great excitement prevails, and to protect Terrill a guard has been placed in charge of the place where he is now a prisoner. Both men were farmers and lived about twenty-five miles northeast of this place.

GERMANY'S BOLD MOVE.

The Emperor's Representative Assumes a

Protectorate Over the Marshall Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The schooner

W. F. Beebe arrived Friday from the

Marshall Islands, bringing intelligence

tending to confirm the rumor that the German Government had taken

possession of the islands. The schooner

reports that the chiefs were compelled

to sign a petition requesting Germany to

establish a protectorate over the group.

chiefs, however, who declared him

an enemy, attempted to blow his boat

THE GAZETTE.

JANESEVILLE, MONDAY, JANUARY 5

Subscription and Advertising Rates

DAILY—Per year payable in monthly installments.....\$6.00
WEEKLY—Per year in advance.....\$1.50
WE PUBLISH FIVE,
Marriage, death and obituary notices, without
Poetry; also notices of church and society meet-
ings. WE PUBLISH AT HALF RATES.
Church and society notices of entertainments
given for revenue.

WE CHARGE FULL RATES,
for cards, than can be done, postpaid, financial
statements, insurance companies, and all other
classes of news not considered news.

THE GAZETTE
is the best advertising medium in Southern
Wisconsin, and our rates are the lowest. Our
customers are the best, and when we publish
for local or display advertising under-
takings furnished on application.

GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

TO-DAYS ANNIVERSARIES.

1066—Death of Edward the Con-
fessor, king of England; born
1004.

1559—Death of Catherine de
Medici, queen of Henry II, of
France; born 1519.

1725—The traitor Benedict Arn-
old, with 1,600 British
troops, destroyed public and
private stores in Richmond.

1741—The French, Portuguese, oppo-
site Norfolk, Va., his headquarters.

1783—The present issued a proclamation against
American citizens aiding the Canadians.

1840—The Chinese emperor interdicted trade with
England, for the first time, and in 1841
Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain.

1858—Canton, having been bombarded by
the French and English Dec. 28 and 29, was occu-
pied by the latter forces.

1860—Death of Richard Cobden, a free trade policy;

Richard Cobden in Paris, France, a free trade policy;

with England subsequently signed.

1870—Death of Sir Anthony Rothschild, baronet,
in London, England.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF WAGES.

The New York Evening Post in a re-
cent issue remarked:

"What we are in search of are the Mc-
Kinley wages, and we shall be content
with a single specific instance of them."

On the same page of the issue the following table of the rates of wages paid
for railroad labor, which we give as "a
single specific instance."

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES.

Occupation	New England	Georgia	Texas	North West.	Pacific	East
Brakemen.....	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$1.00	
Conductors.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Engineers.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Firemen.....	1.00	1.25	2.00	1.00	1.00	
Janitors.....	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00	
Telegraphers.....	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00	
Operators.....	1.42	1.50	1.67	1.50	1.50	
Switchmen.....	1.75	1.11	2.00	1.50	2.00	
Average.....	2.00	1.65	2.00	1.50	1.50	
General average.....	2.00					

These are McKinley wages, and will be maintained as long as the McKinley bill is maintained. The average free trader for the same labor is less than half the above. It may be urged that protection has nothing to do with railroad wages. Well, take away our protective tariff, and when the men who are now in the factories are thrown out of employment and crowd to the railroads, when the railroads have not the present amount of freight to move because of business depression, then, perhaps, it will be admitted that protection has something to do with railroad wages.

HOW IT ROBS THE FARMER.

Rock county farmers are rapidly being made to realize what the McKinley law has done for them.

"Had it not been for that law," said a democrat but frank dealer not long since, "we could have bought this leaf that now costs ten cents for eight. But then, if the democratic victory had not made people expect the speedy repeal of the law this same leaf would be selling for twelve cents, so I ought not to complain."

Four cents more a pound for tobacco because of the McKinley law! How the Rock county farmer must groan as he realizes that the tariff increased his income this year nearly fifty per cent. How he must writh as he realizes that tobacco raised by costly labor can no longer compete with his on equal terms. The democratic editors say he groans and writhes and of course they must know, but a good many once-skeptical people are beginning to wonder if protection isn't a good thing after all.

KILLED by a Snow Plow.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 5.—The driver of a steam plow, which was engaged in clearing away snow from the railroad tracks at Craiova, Roumania, becoming temporarily blinded by the flying snow allowed the plow to dash into the midst of a gang of laborers, several of whom were killed and others injured.

AN AWFUL MINE DISASTER.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—An explosion of fire damp occurred Saturday in the Trinity pit near Ostrau. Fifteen bodies have been taken out of the pit, and twenty-four men are missing and are supposed to have perished.

DROWNED in a Water-Tank.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 5.—William Weldon, a prominent agricultural journalist and proprietor of the Farmer's Advocate, accidentally fell into a water tank at his residence Saturday night and was drowned.

KILLED in a Runaway.

TRVERSE CITY, Mich., Jan. 5.—Saturday night John Powell left here for his home at Cedar Run. The team ran away, throwing him out on the frozen ground and killing him.

A Tannery Burned.

FULTON, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Oswego Falls tannery, owned by D. J. Hamburger, was burned Saturday afternoon. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at \$100,000.

I YESTERDAY HAD A FRIEND.

ABOUT TO VISIT some of country where malarial disease, either in the form chills and fever or bilious remittent was particularly ill; what would be about the best advice you could give him? We will trust you—say along or procure on arrival, that potent medical safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Balsam, known throughout the medical profession as the greatest means of diminishing all of the malarial disease, and robbery of it of its fallacious influence. Not only does it fortify the system by increasing its strength, but overcomes irregularity of digestion, the liver and the bowels, and counteracts the unfavorable effects of over-exertion, bodily and mental exposure to rough weather, or consumption too sedentary or laborious, loss of appetite and excessive nervousness. The functions of alimentation, bilious secretion and sleep have in a most powerful and reliable auxiliary.

Dr. J. C. HENRY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



A NEW YEAR'S SERMON.

PREACHED BY DR TALMAGE, SUNDAY, JAN. 4, 1891.

He Describes a Forward Movement—The Conflict Between Right and Wrong. Christians Should Not Lose Courage, but Should Press on to Victory.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 4.—Dr. Talmage's New Year's sermon is a ringing battle cry to ministers and Christians everywhere, calling upon them to join in a combined charge on the entrencheds of sin and Satan. It made a deep impression on the vast crowds who heard it in this city this morning, and at The Christian Herald service, to-night in New York. The enthusiasm at the latter service was increased by the effectual, inspiring words of the speaker, who has been organized from the audiences, who sang with a volume and fervor seldom equaled. After the singing of the hymn commencing,

Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly dove,

With all thy quaking powers,

Dr. Talmage preached the following sermon from the text Luke xxiv, 49.—Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high.

the gold in the mountains. Many of the mightiest intellects never had a touch of it, and many of the less than ordinary intellects have been surprised with it. And every man and woman on earth has a right to aspire to it, a right to pray for it, and, properly persistent, will obtain it.

Power from on the level is a good thing—such power as I may give you or you may give me by encouraging words and actions. Power from on the level when we stand by each other in any Christian undertaking. Power from on the level when other pulpits are in accord with ours. Power from on the level when the religious and secular press forward our Christian undertakings. But power from on the level is not sufficient. Power from on high is what we need to take possession of us. Power straight from God. Supreme power, omnipotent power, all conquering power. Not more than one out of a thousand of the ministers has it continuously. Not more than one out of ten thousand Christians has it all the time. Given in abundance, these last ten years of the Nineteenth century would accomplish more for God, and the church, and the world than the previous ninety years of this century.

POWER FROM ON HIGH.

A few men and women in each age of the world have possessed it. Caroline Fry, the immortal Quakeress, had it, and three hundred of the depraved and suffering of Newgate prison under her exhortation repented and believed. Jonathan Edwards had it, and Northampton meeting house heard the outburst of religious emotion as he spoke. Samuel Budgett, the Christian merchant, had it, and his benefactions showered the world. John Newton had it. Bishop Latimer had it. Isabella Graham had it. Andrew Fuller had it. The great evangelists, Daniel Baker and Dr. Nettington and Truman Osborn and Charles G. Finney, had it. In my boyhood I saw Truman Osborn rise to preach in the village church at Somerville, N. J., and before he had given out his text or uttered a word people in the audience sobbed aloud with religious emotion. It was the power from on high. All in greater or less degree may have it. Once get it and nothing can stand before you. Satan goes down. Caricature goes down. Infidelity goes down. Worldliness goes down. All opposition goes down.

That was thirty-three years ago, and though there have been in various parts of the land many stirrings of the Holy Ghost there has been no general awakening. Does it not seem to you that we ought to have and may have the scenes of power in 1857 eclipsed by the scenes of power in 1891? The circumstances are somewhat similar. While we have not had national panic and universal prostration as in 1857, there has been a stringency in the money market that has put many of the families of the earth to their wits' end. Large commercial interests collapsing have left multitudes of employees without means of support. The racked brains of business men have almost or entirely given way. New illustrations all over the land of the fact that riches have not only feet, on which they walk slowly as they come, but wings on which they speed when they go. Eternal God! thou knowest how cramped and severe and solemn a time it is with many. And as the business ruin of 1857 was followed by the glorious triumphs of grace, let the awful struggles of 1891 be followed by the hallelujahs of a nation saved in 1891.

Brethren in the Gospel ministry! if we spent half as much time in prayer as we do in the preparation of our sermons nothing could stand before us. We would have the power from on high as we never had it. Private membership of all Christendom! if we spent half as much time in positive prayer for this influence as we do in thinking about it and talking about it, there would not be secretaries enough to take down the names of those who would want to give in their names for enlistment.

We would have hundreds of cases like those recently reported when a man said to an evangelist: "I am a lost sinner. Pray for me. My wife has been a professor of religion for years, but I knew she did not enjoy religion, and I said if that was all there was in religion I did not want it. But for the last few days she has looked and acted in such an elevated and glorious spirit that I cannot stand it away from God. I want the same religion that inspired her." Come! Come all through the United States, and all through Christendom, and all around the world, let us all join hands in holy pledge that we will call upon God for the power.

Arthur Tappan, a man mightily persecuted in his time, but a man, as I saw him in his last days, as honest and pure and good as any man I ever knew, stepped on the stage of old Chatham theatre as the actors were closing their morning rehearsal, and said, "There will be preaching here to-night on this stage," and then gave out and sang with such people as were there the old hymn:

The voice of free grace cries, escape to the mountaintop.

All that believe Christ has opened a fountain.

A BARROOM MADE A PRAYER ROOM.

The barroom of the theatre was turned into a prayer room, and eight hundred persons were present at the first meeting. For seventy successive nights religious services were held in that theatre, and such scenes of mercy and salvation as will be subjects of conversation and congratulation among the ransomed in glory as long as heaven lasts. But I come to a later time—1857—remembered by many who are here. I remember it especially as I had just entered the office of the ministry. It was a year of hard times. A great panic had flung hundreds of thousands of people penniless. Starvation entered habitations that had never before known a want. Domestic life, in many cases, became a tragedy. Suicide, garroting, burglary, assassination were rampant. What an awful day that was when the banks went down! There has been nothing like it in thirty years, and I pray God there may not be anything like it in the next thirty centuries. Talk about your Black Fridays! It was Black Saturday, Black Sunday, Black Monday, Black Tuesday, Black Wednesday, Black Thursday as well as Black Friday.

This nation in its extremity fell helpless before the Lord and cried for pardon and peace, and upon ministers and laymen the power from on high descended. Engine houses,warehouses, hotel parlors, museums, factories from 12 to 1 o'clock while the operatives were resting, were opened for prayers and sermons and inquiry rooms, and Burton's old theatre on Chambers street, where our ancestors used to assemble to laugh at the comedies, and all up and down the streets, and out on the docks and on the deck of ships lying at the wharf, people sang, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," while others cried for mercy. A great mass meeting of Christians on a week day, in Jayne's hall, Philadelphia, telegraphed to Fulton street prayer meeting in New York, saying, "What hath God wrought?" and a telegram went back, saying, "Two hundred souls saved at our meeting today."

What is the matter? My text lets out the secret. We all need more of the power from on high. Not muscular power, not logical power, not scientific power, not social power, not financial power, not brain power, but power to accomplish more in one week than with from on high. With it we could accomplish it in a hundred years. And I am going to get it, if in answer to prayer, earnest and long contained, God will grant it me his unworthy servant. Men and women who know how to pray, when you pray for yourself pray for me that I may be endued with power from on high. I would rather have it than all the diamond fields of Golconda, and all the people of the sea, and all

the ships came through the Narrows into our harbor, the captain reporting that himself and all the crew had been converted to God between New Orleans and New York. In the busiest marts of our busiest American cities, where the worshippers of Mammon had been counting their golden beads, men began to calculate, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" The waiters in restaurants after the closing of their day's work knelt among the tables where they had served. Policemen asked consent of the commissioners of police to be permitted to attend religious meetings.

At Albany members of the New York legislature assembled in the room of the court of appeals at half past 8 o'clock in the morning for prayer and praise. Printed invitations were sent out to the firemen of New York saying, "Come as suits your convenience best, whether in fire or citizens' dress, but come come!" Quarrymen knelt among the rocks. Fishermen knelt in their boats. Weavers knelt among the looms. Sailors knelt among the hammocks. Schoolmasters knelt among their classes. A gentleman traveling said there was a line of prayer meetings from Oregon to Washington city, and he might have added a line of prayer meetings from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE REVIVAL OF 1857.

In those days what songs, what sermons, what turnings to God, what recitals of thrilling experiences, what prodigies brought forward, what burning tapers of souls saved, what serfdom of sin emancipated, what wild rout of the forces of darkness, what victories for the truth! What millions on earth and in heaven are now thanking God for 1857, which, though the year of most financial calamity, was the year of America's most glorious blessing! How do you account for 1857, its spiritual triumphs on the heels of its worldly misfortune? It was what my text calls the power from on high.

That was thirty-three years ago, and though there have been in various parts of the land many stirrings of the Holy Ghost there has been no general awakening. Does it not seem to you that we ought to have and may have the scenes of power in 1857 eclipsed by the scenes of power in 1891? The circumstances are somewhat similar. While we have not had national panic and universal prostration as in 1857, there has been a stringency in the money market that has put many of the families of the earth to their wits' end. Large commercial interests collapsing have left multitudes of employees without means of support. The racked brains of business men have almost or entirely given way. New illustrations all over the land of the fact that riches have not only feet, on which they walk slowly as they come, but wings on which they speed when they go. Eternal God! thou knowest how cramped and severe and solemn a time it is with many. And as the business ruin of 1857 was followed by the glorious triumphs of grace, let the awful struggles of 1891 be followed by the hallelujahs of a nation saved in 1891.

GREATER THINGS MAY BE SEEN.

But greater things are to be seen if over these cities and over this world is to be taken for God. There is one class of men and women in all these assemblages in whom I have especial interest, and that is those who had good fathers and mothers once, but they are dead. What multitudes of us are orphans! We may be forty, fifty, eighty years old, but we never get used to having father and mother gone. Oh, how often we have had troubles that we would like to have told them, and we always felt as long as father and mother were alive we had some one to whom we could go. Now, I would like to ask if you think that all the prayers in your behalf have been answered. "No" you say, "but it is too late, the old folks are gone now."

I must courteously contradict you. It is not too late. I have a friend in the ministry who was attending the last hours of an aged Christian, and my friend said to the old man "Is there no trouble on your mind?" The old man turned his face to the wall for a few moments, and then said: "Only one thing. I hope for the salvation of my ten children, but not one of them is yet saved; yet I am sure they will be. God means to wait until I am gone." So he died. When my friend told the circumstances eight of the ten had found the Lord, and I have no doubt the other two before this have found him. Oh, that the long postponed answers to prayer for you, my brother, for you, my sister, might this hour descend in power from on high.

The history of these unanswered prayers for you God only knows. They may have been offered in the solemn birth hour. They may have been offered when you were down with scarlet fever or diphtheria or membranous croup. They may have been offered some night when you were sound asleep in the trundle bed, and your mother came in to see if you were rightly covered in the cold winter night. They may have been offered at that time which comes at least once in almost every one's life, when your father and mother had hard work to make a living, and they feared that want would come to them and you. They may have been offered when the lips could no longer move and the eyes were closed for the long sleep.

Oh, unanswered prayers of father and mother, where are you? In what room of the old homestead have they hidden? Oh, unanswered prayers, rise in mist of many tears into a cloud, and then break in a shower which shall soften the heart of that man who is so hard he cannot cry, or that woman who is ashamed to pray! Oh, armchair of the aged, now empty and in the garret among the rubbish, speak out! Oh, staff of the pilgrim who has ended his weary journey, tell of the parental anxieties that bent over thee. Oh, family Bible, with story of birth and death, rustle some of thy time worn leaves, and let us know of the wrinkled hands that once turned thy pages, and explain that spot where a tear fell upon the passage: "O, Absalom, my son, my son, would God I had died for thee!"

WE MUST ALL PRAY.

Good and gracious God! what will become of us, if after having such a devout and praying parentage, we never pray for ourselves? We will pray. We will begin now. Oh, for the power from on high, power to move this assemblage, power to save Brooklyn and New York, power of evangelism that shall sweep across this continent like an ocean surge, power to girdle the round earth with a red girdle dipped in the blood of the cross! If this forward movement is to begin at all, there must be some place for it to begin, and why not this place? And there must be some time for it to begin, and why not this time? And so I sound for you a rhythmic invitation, which, until a few days ago, never came under my eye, but it is so sweet, so sobbing with pathos, so triumphant with joy, that whosoever claimed it, instead of being anonymous, ought to be immortal:

The ship is bound for California's shore; The stars in the sky are bright and clear; The peace and quiet of the ocean wave; The winds are calm, the sun is bright.

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Come, leave thy burden at the cross; Count all thy gains but empty dress; My grace repays all earthly loss— O needy sinner, come!

Come, bither bring thy blearing eyes, Thy aching heart, thy bursting ears, Thy mercy's voice salutes thine ears— O trembling sinner, come!

The Use of Hair Powder.

The rise and fall of hair powder is one of the most interesting things in the chronicles of fashion. In 1614 some balding singers at the fair of St. Germaine powdered their hair in order to produce an eccentric figure. This is supposed to be the origin of the custom, but so slowly did it spread that a century later, during the reign of George I, two ladies who powdered their hair were laughed at, and at the coronation of George III there were only two hair dressers in London.

But in 1795 so universal had it become that the annual amount of flour used for hair powder was valued at \$1,250,000, or more than \$6,250,000, and the number of persons wearing it were estimated at 200,000. Think of the loaves of bread this flour which went to serve a caprice of fashion would have made! After this the fashion dwindled, until in 1803 the amount of flour used for powder had sunk to the value of about \$200,000.—Cloak and Suit Review.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be just as good as the Ivory. They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the *Chicago and North Western Railroad Company* will be held at the office of said company 112 South Wells St., Janesville, Wis., on January 15, 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

E. L. LEWIS, Secretary.

For Milwaukee and Waukesha, 1:20 p.m.

From Beloit and Rockford, 8:45 a.m.

From Madison and St. Paul, 9:05 a.m.

From Green Bay, Oshkosh and Winona, 9:05 a.m.

From Green Bay, Oshkosh and Winona, 9:15 a.m.

From Chicago, 9:15 a.m.

From Milwaukee and Waukesha, 10:15 a.m.

From Beloit, Belvidere, Delafield and Chilton, 10:30 a.m.

From Winona and Shakopee, 10:30 a.m.

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TO BUILD A MILK DEPOT.

BRIEF LOCAL MENTION.

Mrs. Mary Donovan is visiting in Ohio.

A black fur glove has been left at the Gazette office for an owner.

Good girls can find steady work at Janesville Steam Laundry.

Water rents are now due at the Company's office, Corn Exchange.

Miss Jessie Shearer is visiting at Madison, the guest of Miss Jessie Park.

Rev. H. D. Robinson, head master of the Racine college, presided at the Christ church yesterday.

Dr. J. M. Jones and Marshal D. G. Marsh, of Clinton, were in the city to-day.

Frank H. Jackman left for Madison this morning, to have his studies at the Wisconsin University.

Watch for the first chapter of Colonel King's new story "An Army Portia" in tomorrow evening's Gazette.

Miss Emma Constance left this afternoon for Whitewater, where she will remain the remainder of the week.

Mrs. Hunt's school will commence tomorrow morning, January 6, at her rooms, 157 South Jackson street.

William Maine, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hepp, returned to his home at Dubuque, Iowa, this morning.

South Main street was made quite lively yesterday afternoon by the hundreds of people who were out sleigh riding and speeding their horses.

The great social event of the present week will be the "2d Annual Bed Races" of the Janesville Fire Police, Friday evening, 8th, '91.

An enamored pin bearing the emblem of the brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has been left at the Gazette office.

Mrs. Carrington will remove to her new rooms about January 10. Until that date she will sell her tea gowns and wrappers at greatly reduced prices. Opposite post office.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Janesville Fire Police Company, will be held at the east engine house to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Woman's Foreign Mission Circle of Court Street M. E. church, will meet on Wednesday, January 7, at Mrs. N. Smith's, 202 North High street at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Business Men's Association will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. Election of officers and other business of importance will come before the meeting. A full attendance is desired.

WILL SUCCEDE DR. PALMER. A Milwaukeean Will Be the Next Surgeon-General.

Some time to-day Governor Peck will announce the appointment of a surgeon-general to succeed Dr. Henry Palmer, of Janesville. The choice lies between five physicians. Dr. M. H. Kerwin, of Milwaukee, who is now in Berlin, is said to be one of them.

Governor Peck, it is understood, has suited with Dr. Senn about the matter, and in some quarters it is thought that Milwaukee's noted surgeon may be prevailed upon to accept the office, which is of an honorary character.

HE CHASED THE CUTTER. Thomas Leech has a Runaway Yesterday Afternoon.

"Just watch me come up the street this time. I'll make a star for you," said Tom Leech when he borrowed Greeley Sloan's horse yesterday. Most of the crowd was watching too, for in about two minutes the horse came back at a 2:40 gait but Tom was not riding. He was trying to catch the back end of the cutter, but ten feet was the nearest he came to it. The horse was caught without damage.

Mrs. R. H. Cook has arranged for a west side art class, which will meet on Thursday morning of each week, beginning January 8, at the residence of Mrs. Anna M. Doe, West Milwaukee street. Pupils will please bring their easels. East side class as usual at residence, 22 Milwaukee avenue, on Friday and Saturday.

MEETINGS FOR THIS EVENING. Royal Adelphia—in Silas Hayner's office, Jackman block.

The Board of Education, at the common council chamber.

The Janesville Business Men's Association, room in the Phoenix block.

Washington Camp No. 1, Patriotic Order Sons of America, at Library Hall.

Badger Council No. 22, Royal Arcanum, in Court Street M. E. church block.

NOTICE. I hereby notify all persons owning or occupying lands within the city of Janesville to keep the sidewalks abutting upon said lands, free from snow, ice and rubbish of all kinds. In case said owners or occupants shall fail to do so, I shall proceed to clean said sidewalks and charge the expense thereto upon such lands as a special tax, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 102 of the laws 1889.

Dated January 5, 1891.

GEORGE HATHORN, Street Commissioner.

Pianos. Pianos. My Christmas sales were the best I have had in years, yet I still have on hand a fine stock of elegant cased pianos, in American oak, satin wood, French walnut, and rose wood. My stock comprises three of the most popular makes in the market—Hallet, Davis, Emerson Company and Kimball. These unrivaled instruments will be sold on monthly payments.

A seven-year warranty given with every piano. Do not decide what piano you will purchase until you have seen and heard these elegant instruments.

D. D. WILSON, Kooms Court Street Church Block, over Brownell's Grocery.

Women Who Make The Best. Members of a Boston debating society have almost come to blows over the question, "What women make the best wives?" Culture was claimed by many to be the first essential, love and fidelity the second, and knowledge of household duties and ability to properly perform them, the third. None of the debaters, however, thought to add that very necessary qualification—health—without which a wife is far from perfect.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will renew the heart, in pale, yellow, yellowish, red, black, correct irritating rheumatic diseases, arrest and cure ulceration and inflammation, and infuse new vitality into a wasting body. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, UNDER A POSITIVE GUARANTEE from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle's wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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There's such divinity doth hedge a man, that Heaven sends him not such a man. But rheumatism is no respecter of persons, and Royalty would do well to patronize Salvation Oil, the great pain cure.

B. J. C. TOSOLDI, Druggist, 257 S.

From Philadelphia, Pa.—I am selling more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other cough remedies combined, and the demand is still increasing.

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SAW SITTING BULL DIE.

MAJ. ABBOTT TELLS OF THE CHIEF'S DEATH.

Shot Down By the Engaged Comrade of An Indian, Whom He Had Just Murdered in Cold Blood—His Burly Son Also Slain.

No one has watched developments in the Pine Ridge district closer than has Colonel T. W. Goldin, of Janesville. It was in the Seventh Cavalry that Colonel Goldin saw service, and the Seventh is now up to its neck in trouble of all kinds.

Word of the regiment's doings came to the ex-cavalryman Saturday from an unexpected source. Major Charles Abbott, of Standing Rock agency, was one of the witnesses to Sitting Bull's death, and came from the agency directly to Wisconsin to spend the holidays. The major accompanied the Seventh Cavalry on the march to Sitting Bull's camp, and tells many interesting stories.

The incidents of the fight and the circumstances of the death of Sitting Bull, Major Abbott said were not reported in the press dispatches. Sitting Bull, who had two households like many other Indians who take a second with after his first squaw grew old, was sought first by Shave Head, who insisted upon his surrendering without parley. When the men had reached the door together, Sitting Bull gave a war whoop, at the same time striking Shave Head. A scuffle ensued and Shave Head fell to the floor. In an instant Sitting Bull whipped out his pistol and fired at his adversary, the bullet entering the head behind the ear. Sitting Bull, while leaping over the prostrate man, was then shot by Tomahawk, who stood behind him and put two balls through his back. Crowfoot, Sitting Bull's son, then appeared on the scene and was shot dead. The latter was a big burly fellow, about twenty-five years of age and not a harmless youngster as represented.

Major Abbott insists that the only way to deal with the Indians is to do as General Miles suggests, choose the agents from among regular army officers. Matters frequently reach a point where the attention of the army is likely to be needed, and such men should be in charge of the Indians as would have the authority and experience necessary to make prompt military moves.

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